

large and robust ; a better idea of its size is conveyed by the upper figure of the supposed female. The figure of the male is fairly accurate in colour, except in the bill, cere and feet, which at all times it is a difficult matter to faithfully depict from dried skins. In the living example now before me a narrow line of turquoise blue separates the pale-yellow feathers of the forehead from the crown of the head, and the black feathers of the latter extend in a central stripe on to the nape ; the bill is horn-white, faintly shaded with bluish-grey at the base, and the cere, legs, feet and *claws* are of a pale cinnabar-flesh colour.

It is worthy of remark, that forty years elapsed between Bauer making a drawing of this bird, and Elsey obtaining the first specimens, and that nearly a half century has since passed away before the discovery of another specimen. Only four examples and a drawing of this bird during a period of eighty-two years, fully entitle it to the distinction of being the rarest of all our Australian Parrakeets.

Addendum.—Since the above was in type I have received Part iv. of the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, for 1898, and find in the list of additions to the Gardens, that a pair of these birds was purchased by the Society on the 10th of March, 1897.

VII.—ON THE EXTENSION OF THE RANGE OF *PHELTON CANDIDUS* TO NEW SOUTH WALES AND LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Climatic influences are among the most important factors in the distribution of species, and the recent heavy easterly gales of February 10th, 11th, 12th of the present year, which caused so much disaster to the shipping on the coast of New South Wales, have been the means of increasing the number of birds included in its avifauna. On the 15th of February an immature specimen of *Pheleton candidus*, in the flesh, was presented to the Trustees by Mr. Henry Burns, who had picked it up in a dying condition, the previous day, on the shores of Botany Bay. This species was not met with by Gould, neither is it mentioned in any of his works on Australian birds. Dr. E. P. Ramsay has, however, in his "Tabular List of Australian Birds" included Cape York and Wide Bay, among the numerous localities over which it enjoys a range. Previously it was not represented in the Museum by an Australian specimen, but there is portion of a skin in a slightly advanced stage of immaturity from Lord Howe Island, obtained there by Mr. D. Love in May 1890 ; another new locality for this species. This wanderer over the intertropical zone of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, has been recorded, among other localities, by Count Salvadori in his "Ornitologia della Papausia e delle Molucche" from Florida, Cuba, Costa Rica, Jamaica, the Bermudas,

Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rodriguez, the Seychelles, India, Ceylon, Andaman Islands, Solomon and Friendly Islands, New Caledonia, the Marquesas, Gilberts, Marshall, and Pelew Islands.

The immature specimen of *P. candidus*, obtained at Botany is silky-white with the upper parts beautifully marked with black crescentic and arrow-headed cross-bars similar to immature examples of *P. rubricauda*. Total length in the flesh exclusive of the two central tail-feathers which are imperfect, 14·5 inches, wing 10·1, tail-feathers next the central pair 4·4, bill 1·8, tarsus 0·7; bill and legs ash-flesh colour, feet black.

An adult mounted specimen received from America is silky-white, with a crescent in front and a line behind the eye, a stripe along the wing-coverts terminating on the innermost secondaries and scapulars, and a band on the first four primaries and some of the elongated flank-feathers, black; shafts of the wing and tail-feathers, except at the tips, black. Total length 22 inches, wing 10·5, central tail-feathers 11, bill 1·8, tarsus 0·72; bill and legs pale yellow, feet black.

Dr. J. C. Cox informs me that immediately after the same storm in February 1898, in company with Major Ferguson, he observed a specimen of *Pelagodroma marina* between Cockatoo Island and Iron Cove, skipping over the surface of the water and following in the wake of their boat. Living examples of this species are extremely rare in New South Wales waters, and are only seen after unusually severe easterly or southerly gales.

ADDENDA TO CATALOGUE OF AUSTRALIAN METEORITES.*

By T. COOKSEY, Ph.D., B.Sc., Mineralogist.

BINGARA.—Prof. Liversidge wishes it to be stated that he is not in possession of any portion of the Bingara Meteorite.

YARDEA.—The following additional information has been received from Dr. E. C. Stirling:—

Type.—Siderite.

Weight.—7 lbs. 3½ ozs.

Locality.—Four miles S. of Yardea Station, Gawler Ranges, South Australia.

Finder and Date.—Found in 1875.

Coll.—The Museum, Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of S.A., Adelaide.

* Rec. Aust. Mus. III., 3, p. 55 - 60.